

by the higher of the Federal or State minimum wage to have participated for an average of 50 hours per week for the month in that activity.

(2) This policy is limited to States that have adopted a Simplified Food Stamp Program option that permits a State to count the value of food stamps in determining the maximum core hours of participation permitted by the FLSA.

(3) In order for Puerto Rico, which does not have a traditional Food Stamp Program, to deem core hours, it must include the value of food assistance benefits provided through the Nutrition Assistance Program in the same manner as a State must include food stamp benefits under paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

[73 FR 6823, Feb. 5, 2008]

**§ 261.33 What are the special requirements concerning educational activities in determining monthly participation rates?**

(a) Vocational educational training may only count for a total of 12 months for any individual.

(b)(1) A recipient who is married or a single head-of-household under 20 years old counts as engaged in work in a month if he or she:

(i) Maintains satisfactory attendance at a secondary school or the equivalent during the month; or

(ii) Participates in education directly related to employment for an average of at least 20 hours per week during the month.

(2)(i) For a married recipient, such participation counts as the greater of 20 hours or the actual hours of participation.

(ii) If both parents in the family are under 20 years old, the requirements at § 261.32(d) are met if both meet the conditions of paragraphs (b)(1)(i) or (b)(1)(ii) of this section.

(c) In counting individuals for each participation rate, not more than 30 percent of individuals engaged in work in a month may be included in the numerator because they are:

(1) Participating in vocational educational training; and

(2) In fiscal year 2000 or thereafter, individuals deemed to be engaged in work by participating in educational

activities described in paragraph (b) of this section.

**§ 261.34 Are there any limitations in counting job search and job readiness assistance toward the participation rates?**

Yes. There are four limitations concerning job search and job readiness assistance.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, an individual's participation in job search and job readiness assistance counts for a maximum of six weeks in the preceding 12-month period.

(b) If the State's total unemployment rate is at least 50 percent greater than the United States' total unemployment rate or if the State meets the definition of a "needy State", specified at § 260.30 of this chapter, then an individual's participation in job search and job readiness assistance counts for a maximum of 12 weeks in that 12-month period.

(c) For purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, a week equals 20 hours for a work-eligible individual who is a single custodial parent with a child under six years of age and equals 30 hours for all other work-eligible individuals.

(d) An individual's participation in job search and job readiness assistance does not count for a week that immediately follows four consecutive weeks in which the State reports any hours of such participation in the preceding 12-month period. For purposes of this paragraph a week means seven consecutive days.

(e) Not more than once for any individual in the preceding 12-month period, a State may count three or four days of job search and job readiness assistance during a week as a full week of participation. We calculate a full week of participation based on the average daily hours of participation for three or four days and will prorate participation at that level for the remaining one or two days to determine the total hours for a five-day week. Any prorated hours of participation must be included in the calculation of total hours permitted under the limitation in this section.

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